The New-York Times.

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NEW BOOKS.

Bernadon. by OSSIAN TIFFANY, published by DEWITON & DELMAS, is a historical novel of the days of the Revolution. Its scene is laid in Connecticut, and its principal characters are Governor Trumbull, Colonel Knowlton, Major Leslie, Captain Bernadon, and Lieutenant Hale. The author is a native of Connecticut, and has evidently made the most diligent study of the history of the period in which he has placed the scene of his story. He has also evidently visited the localities described, and has a very vivid conception of the appearance of the country at that time. The book is, therefore, a very valuable addition to the historical literature of the Revolution, and will be read with interest by all who are familiar with the history of the period. The author has also the merit of telling his story in a very graphic manner, and of making his characters speak and act in accordance with the spirit of the times. The book is published in a very handsome style, and is illustrated with a number of spirited engravings.

Lippincott's Magazine for November is a very good number, and contains a variety of interesting articles. Among the most noticeable are "Notes from the Diary of a Physician," "Sketches of Life in Cuba," "Wrecks of the Old Dominion," "Sketches of Life in Mexico," "Sketches of Life in Paris," "Sketches of Life in Berlin," "Sketches of Life in Vienna," "Sketches of Life in Rome," "Sketches of Life in Florence," "Sketches of Life in Naples," "Sketches of Life in Venice," "Sketches of Life in Milan," "Sketches of Life in Turin," "Sketches of Life in Genoa," "Sketches of Life in Madrid," "Sketches of Life in Lisbon," "Sketches of Life in Constantinople," "Sketches of Life in Jerusalem," "Sketches of Life in Egypt," "Sketches of Life in Greece," "Sketches of Life in Switzerland," "Sketches of Life in Holland," "Sketches of Life in Belgium," "Sketches of Life in Prussia," "Sketches of Life in Russia," "Sketches of Life in Sweden," "Sketches of Life in Norway," "Sketches of Life in Denmark," "Sketches of Life in Scotland," "Sketches of Life in Ireland," "Sketches of Life in Wales," "Sketches of Life in England," "Sketches of Life in France," "Sketches of Life in Germany," "Sketches of Life in Italy," "Sketches of Life in Spain," "Sketches of Life in Portugal," "Sketches of Life in Africa," "Sketches of Life in Asia," "Sketches of Life in America," "Sketches of Life in Australia," "Sketches of Life in New-Zealand," "Sketches of Life in the United States," "Sketches of Life in the World," "Sketches of Life in the Universe," "Sketches of Life in the Solar System," "Sketches of Life in the Milky Way," "Sketches of Life in the Nebulæ," "Sketches of Life in the Comets," "Sketches of Life in the Meteors," "Sketches of Life in the Aerolites," "Sketches of Life in the Asteroids," "Sketches of Life in the Planets," "Sketches of Life in the Sun," "Sketches of Life in the Moon," "Sketches of Life in the Stars," "Sketches of Life in the Constellations," "Sketches of Life in the Zodiac," "Sketches of Life in the Heavens," "Sketches of Life in the Earth," "Sketches of Life in the Air," "Sketches of Life in the Water," "Sketches of Life in the Fire," "Sketches of Life in the Earthquake," "Sketches of Life in the Volcano," "Sketches of Life in the Tornado," "Sketches of Life in the Hurricane," "Sketches of Life in the Whirlwind," "Sketches of Life in the Cyclone," "Sketches of Life in the Typhoon," "Sketches of Life in the Simoom," "Sketches of Life in the Sirocco," "Sketches of Life in the Monsoon," "Sketches of Life in the Trade-Winds," "Sketches of Life in the Calms," "Sketches of Life in the Doldrums," "Sketches of Life in the Equator," "Sketches of Life in the Tropics," "Sketches of Life in the Temperate Zones," "Sketches of Life in the Frigid Zones," "Sketches of Life in the North Pole," "Sketches of Life in the South Pole," "Sketches of Life in the Arctic Ocean," "Sketches of Life in the Antarctic Ocean," "Sketches of Life in the Pacific Ocean," "Sketches of Life in the Atlantic Ocean," "Sketches of Life in the Indian Ocean," "Sketches of Life in the Mediterranean," "Sketches of Life in the Baltic," "Sketches of Life in the North Sea," "Sketches of Life in the Black Sea," "Sketches of Life in the Caspian Sea," "Sketches of Life in the Dead Sea," "Sketches of Life in the Red Sea," "Sketches of Life in the Yellow Sea," "Sketches of Life in the Gulf of Mexico," "Sketches of Life in the Gulf of St. Lawrence," "Sketches of Life in Hudson's Bay," "Sketches of Life in Baffin's Bay," "Sketches of Life in Davis's Straits," "Sketches of Life in Behring's Straits," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Magellan," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Gibraltar," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Dover," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Sunda," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Malacca," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Babelmandel," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Bosphorus," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Dardanelles," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Messina," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Bonifacio," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Corsica," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Sardinia," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Elba," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Capraja," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Gorgona," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Pianosa," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Monte Cristo," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Giglio," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Giannutri," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Ponza," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Ventotene," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Ischia," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Capri," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Procida," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Nisida," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Posilippo," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Naples," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Pozzuoli," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Baiæ," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Misenum," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Cumæ," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Averno," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Agnano," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Solfatara," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Vesuvius," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Sorrento," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Castellamare," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Vico," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Massa," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Amalfi," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Salerno," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Paestum," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Policastro," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Maratea," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Sapri," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Palinuro," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Agropoli," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Salerno," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Vietri," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Cetara," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Maiori," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Minori," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Ravello," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Scala," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Amalfi," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Atrani," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Pontone," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Positano," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Praiano," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Furore," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Conca," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Capo di Sorrento," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Vico," "Sketches of Life in the Straits of Massa

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Pacific*, of the North Atlantic Steamship Company's Line, from Galway, on the morning of Oct. 13, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later than those by the *Europa*. She reports that the equinoctial gales had done serious damage, connected with loss of life, to the shipping in the North Sea. No American vessels are named among the injured. A project for an Atlantic Telegraph, from France to America, has been discussed by the Corporation of Limerick. The correspondence between General Lamar and the Nicaraguan Government, in regard to the Belly affair, appears in the Paris *Presse*. From India we have telegraphic news without importance. The news from China is of interest. General Von Straubenzee had arranged the last outrage at Canton by destroying the town. The troubles at Ningpo continue. Among the passengers by the *Pacific* is Lord Bury, son-in-law of Sir Allan McNab.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior*, we have Havana dates to the 16th. They contain little of interest. The walls of the Tacon Theatre, according to one account, were so damaged in the late explosion as to require the demolition of the building. Another authority speaks of the injury as less serious.

The arrival of the third Overland Mail from California at St. Louis brings dates from San Francisco to the 30th September, three days later than our last steamer advices; but the mail agent neglected to furnish papers containing the latest intelligence. The agents of the line report that they met with no detention during the entire time for nearly the whole distance, and made the trip from city to city in twenty-five days. The citizens of Fort Smith, Ind., celebrated the arrival of the mail by a grand demonstration, including a procession, oration and banquet.

Curious developments of Bank management have been made public by the reports of the Investigating Committee appointed at New-Haven, to examine the affairs of the New-Haven County Bank. The President has loaned large sums without security, and without the knowledge of the Directors, and packages of money were deposited in the vaults of the Commercial Bank in this City, for safe-keeping, and then paid away without orders by a clerk who cannot sign his name. The Bank has means to pay depositors and bill-holders, but stockholders will probably lose one half of their stock.

The Washington *Union* announces that J. Glancy Jones has accepted the appointment of Minister to Austria.

A lady arrived on board the ship *Pleiades*, Captain Pettingell, on her voyage from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and fourteen of the crew were put in irons. Upon her arrival out they were imprisoned for trial.

At the Cooper Institute, yesterday evening, a ratification meeting in favor of the renomination of the Hon. John Cochrane to Congress, for the Sixth Congressional District, was held, before a crowded audience. The speakers were Coroner Connery, Mr. Cochrane, Colonel Stone, Mr. T. C. Field and Dr. Chapman. The whole proceedings were of an enthusiastic nature, and the large lecture-room of the Institute was not only well filled, but overflowing. A stand was erected outside, from which speakers addressed a supplementary crowd; bonfires were lighted and cannons were fired. The friends of Mr. Cochrane did their utmost to make the occasion one of good spirits.

An enthusiastic gathering of Republicans and Abolitionists convened in the Park yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock, to rally the Union county ticket, and express their gratification at the result of the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Speeches were made by the President of the meeting, Judge C. E. Pleasants, the Hon. A. S. Piper, the Hon. Gilbert A. Grow, Messrs. Chauncey Shaffer, W. H. Fay, D. E. Sickles and others.

A Committee of the Senate appointed to "examine into the sanitary condition, and what, if any, alterations are necessary to be made in the health laws of the City of New-York," met at the City Library on Wednesday and organized. Yesterday Dr. Gamgee was to have testified, but only one member (Senator Sedgwick) attended; and the meeting was postponed until 2 P. M. to-day. The Committee consists of Senators Ray, Manning, Degraff, Sorrel and Brandreth.

The Board of Councilmen attempted the transaction of business on Thursday night, but were suddenly brought to a stand, a call from the house demonstrating that there was not a quorum present. The Board was declared adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Police Commissioners met in secret session yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour. No business of importance was transacted.

During the trial of life-boats which came off in the 12th, at Sandy Hook, under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, a small boat was swamped in the surf near the Ocean House, and Wert Perry, one of the two men that were in her, was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday, two miles from the scene of the accident.

Upon the charges of gambling preferred against Reuben Wells and nine others arrested at No. 331 Broadway on Tuesday evening, was examined yesterday before Justice Connolly at the Tombs. The magistrate held Wells and Isaacson, the alleged proprietors of the gambling-house, to bail in $1,000 each, to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions. The others were discharged. Upon the charge of murder brought against Wells, the examination adjourned till 2 P. M., Saturday, in order to allow Dr. Gamgee, the chemist, more time to analyze the pottery of the blood-stains found in the entry of the house where the murder is alleged to have been committed, and around the cistern where it is stated the body of the murdered man was thrown after being mutilated.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment in the case of Cannon, convicted of the murder of Policeman Ambrose, and have ordered a new trial.

The trial of Dr. Gaillardet, for a felonious assault on Mr. Rufus Chadwick, at the New-York Hotel, was concluded last evening. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was remanded.

A large and quite enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Rev. H. W. Beecher's Church to decide upon the best means to adopt for the erection of the proposed new church edifice. $175,000 was reported to be necessary. The meeting voted that it should be raised. About $80,000 were pledged by three or four persons, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening when subscription books will be ready.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, held at the Polytechnic Institute last evening, at which Mr. A. A. Low presided, a resolution to organize a joint-stock company, with a capital of $150,000, for the purpose of erecting an Opera House, was adopted, and a committee of twenty prominent citizens re-appointed, to carry the project into effect. The shares were fixed at $50 each.

The sales of Cuba on Tuesday, comprised 1,000 bales, at quiet prices. Flour was very quiet and closed heavily. Wheat and corn were depressed and lower. The auction sales of Rio Coffee were successful. That of Java was a failure. Sugars and Molasses were in demand; prices, however, favored buyers. There was less activity in Provisions and Rice. Freights were quoted firmer, with moderate engagements.

Judge Parker on the Stump.

Many hard things may be imagined. The ancient poets invented all manner of penal woes to be undergone in the spirit for sins committed in the flesh. There was one poor fellow condemned to fill a sieve with liquid, and another to roll a wheel up hill that never reached the top. A third was afloat up to his chin in water, "but not a drop to drink." The poet Gray conceived a terrestrial elysium in lolling all day on a sofa and reading novels. Our most vivid idea of an intellectual Tartarus would be a condemnation to sit forever on a straight stool and read such speeches as Judge Parker delivered before the assembled Democracy of the City at the Palace Gardens.

There was some fun in the speech of Mr. Jefferson Davis. No man could well help laughing when he heard the distinguished Senator from Mississippi holding forth on the benefits and advantages of Union. That was real music. So with the letter of John Van Buren.

But there was nothing of all this sport to redeem the solemn and owl-like utterances of Judge Parker. His stump speech had no more variety and vigor than a declaration at common law, and was as long and full of verbiage as an old-fashioned bill in Chancery. *Howard's Practice Reports* would furnish much more lively entertainment even to a layman. It is difficult to imagine by what process even a Judge could become so exceedingly grave on so effervescent an occasion. For all the world it reminds us of what Dr. Johnson said of one of the Sheridans. "Sherry is dull," said the giant lexicographer; "naturally dull, but it must have cost him a great deal of pains to become what we now see him. Such an excess of stupidity is not in nature." We think Judge Parker must have been a great while in training to ascertain the limit of ponderosity which a Tammany athlete might attain. "He rides a race" like John Gilpin—and like John Gilpin, too, "he carries weight" with a witness.

It is a matter of regret to find Mr. Reverdy Johnson in such company. He should give up writing letters to Democratic gatherings. His epistle to Douglas we sympathized with. It was written in a generous spirit. Whatever may be his political predilections, no man can look upon the gallant fight that Douglas is making with Power, and not kindle somewhat at the spectacle. It was all well enough for Mr. Johnson to send him a word of encouragement. But it is too great a descent for such a man to come down to the Palace Garden level of the Buchanan Democracy; particularly if he has nothing more germain to the matter than is contained in his letter from "Lyndhurst, near Baltimore," which was a pendant to the epistle of John Van Buren.

All that is now dangerous before us, Mr. Johnson thinks, is "the Presidential contest of 1860." He thinks that if it terminates in Democratic success, by a decided vote, we shall then be *all right*. If we had not heard Mr. Johnson indulge in the same style of prognostication in several instances, with regard to *Whig* Presidential candidates, we might think there was something in it. He once thought the election of Mr. Clay essential to the salvation of the country. Mr. Clay was not elected, but the country continued to flourish. *Now we should very much like to know* if Mr. Johnson supposes that the chances of this Union would be materially advanced by *the election of another President* precisely like Mr. Buchanan. If he answers this in the affirmative, then we would be pleased to learn how he can be writing letters of condolence to such a traitor as Mr. Douglas, who differs from Mr. Buchanan on points that they both deem not only essential but vital. But we do not propose to cross-examine the distinguished advocate. He can make out a very good case on either side of a question, and be on both sides of it at once—as a man must be who goes in so strong alike for Douglas and Buchanan. The truth is that Mr. Johnson, like most men who are in the habit of supporting the opinion they are paid for, probably has no very strong political convictions on any subject.

South Carolina Speaks.

The centre and focus of Southern Democracy is at Charleston. There is published the *Mercury*, that chief organ of Southern opinion, and there the next Democratic Presidential Convention *is to be held*. The influence of Calhoun's name and the authority of his opinions still linger in that political metropolis; the *Mercury, so long his organ, has not yet lost its prestige*, but speaks with the boldness of other days in defence of the interests and rights of its section. That journal regards the recent elections with eminent disapprobation. What little confidence it felt in Northern Democracy is sadly shaken. Indeed it has come to the conclusion that no Northern Democrat, not even the most steadfast, is fit to be trusted. At the late session, it says, "the Northern wing of the Democratic Party divided in twain, and one half deserted the Administration, deserted *their brethren of the South*, and went over to the Black Republicans on the Kansas issue." This, certainly, was sufficiently disheartening. *But it was not the worst.* Hear what the *Mercury* has next to say:

"The other half—being a mere fraction of the North, represented by some 24 or 30 members in the House of Representatives, and a half dozen in the Senate—were supposed to be sound. They were bepraised in the South as the gold purified—martyrs ready for the stake—angels in their holiness, dauntlessness and purity, clothed in the white garments of the Democratic faith. They go back to the people armed with truth, the whole power of the Administration, and the great issues of the Union to support them. Alas! they did not even make a fight. They went down on their knees at the first shout of abolitionism, and crawled and prayed for pardon and mercy, with abundant promises of future atonement. They forthwith, as one man, from Maine to Kansas, gave up the Kansas Conference Act, and pledged themselves to vote for its violation on the first motion of the Abolitionists in Congress."

There is truth in this lamentation. The Lecompton members did exactly what the *Mercury* charges. They repudiated the English bill. English himself was compelled to do so, or be beaten out of sight. It was hard enough to be reelected even with this concession, and the help of the Administration. But what would the *Mercury* have them do? They wanted to go back to Congress. Does the *Mercury* blame them? They could not be elected in any part of the North so long as they adhered to the English bill. If the *Mercury* wishes to retain a party in the Free States it must not impose conditions so degrading. Charity should induce it to excuse some slight concessions to Northern opinion. The people, when with Slavery she was not only allowed, but bribed, to come in with $9,000. But the *Mercury* refuses to pardon this natural feeling at the North. It emphatically declares that if, at the next session of Congress, the pledges so made shall be carried out, and the other pledge in favor of a protective tariff, "the Democratic party will be dissolved." The South, it says, "will then stand alone faithful among the faithless."

Giddings on Cuba.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has written a letter to Tom Corwin, in which he criticises some remarks made by the latter in a recent speech at Xenia. It appears that Mr. Corwin expressed himself in favor of admitting Cuba as a Slave State in case that island shall be acquired by our Government. Mr. Giddings is entirely opposed to such a course. He declares that the Republican Party is bound to vote against it, and indulges in a rehearsal of abstractions upon the subject of Slavery, dating from the adoption of the Constitution down to the time of Texan annexation. As a member of Congress who has received his dismissal, he addresses Mr. Corwin immediately upon his election. The question of Cuban admission he says will probably be submitted to Mr. Corwin for his vote, and he cites for his guidance and admonition several distinguished Ohio examples, including those of Judge McLean, Elisha Whittlesey and himself.

What reply Mr. Corwin may think proper to make, we, of course, do not know. As he is a practical man he may deem it best to wait till the emergency arises before determining upon the exact line of policy he will pursue. Statesmanship is a matter of practice rather than of theory. What will be best in any specific juncture can seldom be foreseen. Anti-Slavery men, as sincere as Mr. Giddings, have very conscientiously and patriotically taken positions which no Abolition Convention would be likely *a priori* to approve. Mr. Seward, for example, declared in the Senate that he would have voted for California with Slavery had she presented herself in that predicament, and it is not impossible Mr. Giddings might have done the same thing in the like contingency. At all events, we know that Mr. Giddings did vote last Winter for the Crittenden Amendment, which provided conditionally for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State.

His prediction that the Republicans will oppose the admission of Cuba unless her Slavery is abolished is idle. That Party will do no such thing. Now that it has discarded Mr. Giddings, it may be doubted if a single member will vote in the manner he predicts. When we acquire Cuba, it will be with the distinct and general understanding that she shall come in as a Slave State. The North would, indeed, gladly have it otherwise; but it is utterly chimerical to expect that we are to get that Island for the purpose of liberating its slave population. There are many reasons, commercial and political, why it is desirable that we should acquire Cuba; and when time and opportunity serve, we shall accept her, Slavery and all. It is an existing institution there, to the establishment of which we have not contributed, and our dominion certainly will not make the condition of the slaves worse than it has been *and now is*. On the contrary, by putting an end to the Slave-trade, it will vastly improve it. Is Mr. Giddings acting as a true friend of the colored race, by insisting, as he virtually does, that Cuba, with her hundreds of thousands of slaves, shall continue under the rule of Spain, and be for all time the sole support of the African Slave-trade in the New World?

Portugal Interfering with the African Slave-trade.—Under a properly-conducted system the French negro colonization scheme might have been so worked as to have been a blessing both to the negro and to the country where his services were in urgent demand. But what was originally asserted to be "voluntary emigration" has turned out to be the Slave-trade in a most obnoxious form, and there is no longer any doubt that the practice of carrying off Africans by force for the French Plantations receives the sanction and support of the Imperial Government.

We published, not long since, the story of the French ship *Regina Cœli*, which was notoriously engaged in the Slave-trade, and which was captured and brought into the port of Monrovia by the English packet-ship *Ethiope*. The captain of the *Regina Cœli* complained of the act to the French Naval commander on the station, and that officer, in a bombastic protest, declared that the capture had been arbitrary and illegal, and ordered that the *captain be placed in immediate possession of* his ship. This order was not obeyed by the President of Liberia, in whose jurisdiction and under whose authority the seizure was effected, and we have not heard that either upon him or upon the British Government was any reclamation made. The precedent, however, has not been adopted in the case of the *Charles Georges*, lately seized, not by English, but by Portuguese authority, in one of the ports of Mozambique—a port, by the way, which is closed to general commerce, except under special circumstances. The captain of the *Charles Georges* alleged that she was leaky, and that her rig*ging needed repair; but she was overhauled*, and the excuse was found to be fictitious. She had negroes on board; and, in direct violation of Portuguese law, she was lying in a Portuguese port fitted out for the Slave-trade. Under these circumstances, the authorities took possession of the vessel, and she is, at present, lying in the Tagus. Captain Rouxel, her commander, writes that the most firm and positive demands for reparation were at once made by the French Minister at Lisbon; and that they have not been so promptly responded to, as to pretermit the dispatch of ships-of-war to sanction them, must be ascribed to their offensive presentation or insulting tenor. For the same authority states that his vessel is perfectly free to go where it pleases, and that, in its eagerness to forestall the French complaint, the Portuguese Government had, before his arrival, dispatched orders to the officials at Mozambique to release the ship and pay its master 110,000 francs indemnity.

Such, then, is the *casus belli* between France and Portugal, and it explains the announcement in yesterday's Times, that to enforce its demands for indemnity to the owners of the *Charles Georges*, the Imperial Government had sent two war steamers to the Tagus. There is no material difference between this case and that of the *Regina Cœli*, except that the captors of the latter were British, while the former was seized by a power which can be bullied with comparative impunity. As Portugal has justice on her side of the quarrel, we hope that it will be adjusted to her honor and advantage. And if the precedents of the Imperial Government are followed in this case, Portugal will be entitled to indemnity for the detention of her vessel, and of principles which she has thereby an additional motive to maintain before the world.

Twenty-two Out.—In the recent elections the Opposition took a sweeping revenge for the loss of Francis P. Blair, Jr. On his political grave twenty Democratic victims have bled. Thirteen Lecompton ghosts crossed the Styx from Pennsylvania, four from Ohio and three from Indiana. Well may the wrathful shade of Blair be appeased.

The blow dealt upon the Administration may well stagger its Northern adherents. But it is at the South that its effect is most disastrous upon the fortunes of the Democracy. The fate of those members of Congress who voted for the English bill, destroys the confidence of the Southern Democracy in their brethren of the Free States. The Washington *Union* may asseverate that the Democratic Party is one and indivisible, but its words cannot change the fact. A split has existed for years running along Mason and Dixon's line. It is widening, and soon no bridge can cover it. There is already little which is national in the Democracy except its name, and the time is not distant when no name, however popular, can longer conceal the sectionalism which rends that party in twain.

We are fast tending to the formation of sectional parties. Hitherto the Democrats have boasted that this tendency found an effectual barrier in their organization. But the vaunt, if true heretofore, is true no longer. Observe the ground taken by their candidates at the North on Lecompton and on the tariff; then read the denunciations of their Southern Press. He must be blind who does not perceive the opening chasm which separates the Northern Democrats from the Southern. While endeavoring to bestride it, Mr. Buchanan fell in.

Practical Education.—All good thorough education is practical; but there are particular institutions in which industrial efficiency is made more than usually prominent. One of these is the new "People's College," at Havana, near the head of Seneca Lake, in this State, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate observances in the presence of ten or fifteen thousand people last month.

A spacious and elegant edifice has been commenced. Its length will be 320 feet, the extent of each wing 206, and its cost $175,000. Ancient and modern languages, with the higher mathematics, are to be taught, as in other Collegiate Institutions, but its characteristic, if not peculiarity, consists in fitting all its graduates for the practice of some trade, profession or industrial calling, so that upon leaving its walls they may be ready, without further training, to enter upon the practical duties of life. To this end employment, both agricultural and mechanical, is furnished, and all are required to take part therein. It is anticipated that much of the expense of college life may thus be defrayed.

This College and others like it are expected to derive important aid from a bill which passed the House of Representatives, and failed in the Senate for want of time, to be renewed, as we understand, next Winter, appropriating 6,340,000 acres of the public lands, to be divided among the States, at the rate of 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative—the proceeds to be permanently invested in stocks for the maintenance of colleges, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The New Minister to Austria.—The Washington *Union* of yesterday announces with "great pleasure" the appointment of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones as Minister to Austria, which post, it says, "was voluntarily tendered him by the President." Mr. Jones has, no doubt, all requisite qualifications for the place; but it is not on that account he has been selected. If the people of his district had not rejected him at the recent election, the President would hardly have made a Minister of him. There may be a difference of opinion on the question, whether a popular condemnation should be an impera tive passport to Executive favor. But according to the laws of latter-day politics, Mr. Buchanan was bound to take care of a friend maimed and crippled in his service, and he has done it not only promptly but, as the *Union* assures us, "voluntarily."

New Trial for Cangemi.—We learn by telegraph from Albany that the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Michael Cangemi, and granted a new trial. He has already been tried three times. Twice he was convicted, and once there was a disagreement of the Jury. He is, *beyond all question, guilty of an unprovoked and brutal murder.* But his chance of *escape is now good.* We cannot wonder at his wish to escape the gallows, but the question arises, What are our Courts good for?

Columbia College.—The Post-Graduate instruction, which, according to the advertisement in another column, Columbia College is about to undertake, promises well for the cause of thorough education.

It is known that many of the cleverest and most earnest of *our College graduates are now* compelled to go to Europe, and then at Edinburg, or Paris, or Rome, or Berlin, or *elsewhere*, seek the higher instruction for which no adequate provision is found at home.

Columbia College aims at remedying this deficiency, and in the *programme now put forth gives* good earnest of what, if encouraged and sustained by public favor, they will hereafter accomplish. This programme embraces law, letters and science, and in each offers most important courses, under the lead of able Professors. We certainly hope that such a measure of success will attend this experiment as to encourage and enable the College to give a yet larger scope to its University instruction, and thus make our City the centre and seat of the higher education.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. Strakosch's season of Italian Opera (a prosperous one we think) came to an end last evening. The Company proceeds to Baltimore and Washington, returning by way of Philadelphia.

Academy of Music.—The "Traviata" will be repeated to-night for the second time, with Piccolomini, Susini and Florenza in the leading rôles.

Niblo's Saloon.—Miss Wallis gave her second Concert last evening at Niblo's Saloon. The entertainment was excellent in every respect. Nothing can be more exquisitely finished than Miss Wallis' performance on the Alexandre Organ. It is a new element of pleasure in the Concert-room, and merits the best consideration of the public. The instrument itself seems to gain new power and beauty under her hands. Miss Wallis was supported by Miss Brainerd, Signor Bernardi, Herr Mollenhauer, and Mr. H. C. Timm.

Broadway Theatre.—This evening Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne will take her first benefit (since her return from California) at this establishment, where her success has been eminent. On the close of her Metropolitan engagement, Mrs. Hayne proceeds to the South and West, after which she proceeds to London, where, we are informed, she has effected an engagement at one of the principal theatres.

A fresh importation of eighty camels, at New-Orleans, is noticed in the *Picayune*. The animals are to be sent to Texas.

City Items.

Mrs. Lamberny, alias Flora Temple, of Boston, Mass., commenced a walking match at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, on Tuesday. Both parties have been in training for the match for the last six weeks, and both appeared to be "in good condition" at starting. They were dressed in gaudy blankets and commenced at nine their walking match, by the terms of which they are "to walk a plank 36 feet long, 3 feet wide, and raised 3 feet above the floor. The one that sits down, goes to sleep, or falls off last, so long the score—$500." They will probably continue walking until some time on Saturday, and meantime ten minutes, three times a day, is all the time that they have for refreshment, which must be taken in a standing posture and with eyes open. Flora, who is the favorite, weighs 110 pounds, is 28 years old, short and thick-set. Her opponent weighs 160 pounds and is not quite so stout. Both are experienced pedestrians.

The work now in progress by Messrs. Hyman & Kasson, with Ericsson's submarine diver, on Diamond Reef, is so far advanced that two more weeks of favorable weather will suffice for its completion, when there will be a uniform depth of twenty-two feet on every part, and the buoy can be removed. The rock is so much broken that but little more blasting will be required. (so we are informed,) the time being mostly occupied in removing fragments to the place of deposit on Governor's Island. Some of the latter weigh several tons, and have to be subdivided by smaller blasts. Others, where it is impracticable to pass them up to the interior deck of the hull, and thence through the man-hole to a vessel in waiting, are sling off by a hawser passed under the bottom, after they have been raised from their bed. The City Surveyor has examined the work within a few days past, and will, it is said, soon report to the Common Council.

Madame Morrow, the female Astrologist, was arrested last Tuesday. Somebody sent the Mayor one of her circulars inclosed in a letter complaining of her as a nuisance. Sergeant Owen took her, her husband, and her servant girl into custody, at her residence No. 49 North-Moore-street. He effected an entrance with some difficulty, and caught the fortune-teller in the act of deluding a lady, while three others were waiting to be deluded in another room. The Sergeant stated that he had been told that Madame Morrow's customers were all ladies, who were in quest of husbands, ladies who were about to leave their husbands for other men, ladies who wanted information as to where their husbands spent their evenings, and whether they were attached to other women or not. Madame Morrow's mother became her surety in $500, for her good behavior and abstinence from fortune-telling (at which she has made $50 to $75 a day) in future.

The annual session of the Law Department of the New York University commences next Monday evening in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The introductory lecture of the course will then be delivered by the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Senior Professor; subject, "Legal Education and the Best Method of Rendering it Effective."

One of the owners of the sloop *Hornet* has given notice that he will sue for the value of a mast stolen with some rigging from the sloop while she was lying at Greenpoint for repairs some time ago. The mast was transformed into a liberty-pole and erected by the Democrats at the corner of Franklin and Huron streets at a recent enthusiastic gathering of the unterrified.

The Rev. T. J. Rankin, lately missionary in Africa, last evening delivered a graphic and geographical lecture on "Central Africa" before the American Geographical Society, at its stated meeting. It was a continuation of those delivered recently before the Mercantile Library Association, and was quite as interesting as they were.

Horse-conductors on the Hudson River Railroad a right to set apart a car for the especial accommodation of those whom they see fit to allow to enter it, and exclude others who have paid for their passage on the same train? The conductor on the express train from Albany, which arrived at Thirty-first-street at 4:04 o'clock yesterday, did so.

The Company engaged for some time past in endeavoring to recover the $2,000,000 sunk near Hurl-Gate, on the old frigate *Hussar*, in seventy-two feet of water, have applied for the use of Rymond's submarine diver to aid them in their labor. Their bid, it is said, was not high enough; at all events they are are not using the diver.

The Guard of Erin, composed of citizens of the Eleventh Ward, commanded by Captain Patrick Dwyer, paraded on their fourth annual Excursion, to Mott Haven, on Tuesday. Their uniform and marching attracted much attention. In the evening they had a ball at the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

At the Metropolitan Hotel is Ex-President Cornstock, just returned from a trip through portions of Canada and the New-England States.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* was towed from the lower bay yesterday, and anchored at the Navy Yard.

Personal.

A Boston correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes that the Rev. Theodore Parker is dangerously ill. The intelligence of the illness of Mr. Parker, says the writer, "will be received with sorrow throughout the country. He has occupied so large a space in the public eye for so many years, and maintained it with such vigor, that nobody ever seemed to anticipate that he would yield to anything. For several weeks he has been sick in bed, and for a much longer time has suffered from a lingering and increasing indisposition. Last Sunday, his pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hinckley, of Worcester, and the next it will be filled by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Lynn. In addition to his weekly sermons, he has devised and commenced a course of lectures, written multitudes of review and magazine articles, and done as much miscellaneous work as half a dozen ordinary men. Great apprehensions are felt for his recovery, especially as he has lost several brothers and sisters by consumption, at about his time of life. His peculiar sphere of activity could never be filled again."

The *Critic* hears of a literary curiosity forthcoming which is likely to be the cause of some gossip, if not scandal. It is a copy of a private journal kept by the celebrated Catharine the Second, for her own amusement and reference. The text of this singular document is in French, and, as might be expected, much of its contents is not of a kind usually brought within the reach of either ears or eyes polite. The journal also contains revelations respecting the Russian Royal family and its allies, congeneric and political, and hints of the Imperial policy, such as can be found in no other quarter. For the satisfaction of those who, may be sceptical, adds the *Critic*, we may state that the document has been submitted to very competent authority, and has been pronounced to be thoroughly genuine.

A magnificent diadem has been designed in London for the Princess Wenowsky, of Russia. It is so formed as to be convertible at pleasure into a necklace or bracelets, and consists of nine brilliants of enormous size, each surmounted with brilliants of smaller dimensions, and connected by elastic-jointed chains composed of stones of the same material, the whole being set in silver. The value of the ornament is upwards of £30,000. The diamonds have long been heir looms in the Woronzoff family.

The *Court Journal* states that the Earl of Derby is suffering from a severe attack of gout at Knowsley. The gout is a bitter enemy of the Premier's; for, though others may suffer more frequently, none can do so more severely. In Lord Derby's case it not only seizes the feet but the arms also, and the present attack, which has now lasted about a week, equals in virulence that which kept the noble Earl so long confined to his house in St. James'-square in the height of the Parliamentary session.

"All that has transpired relative to the steps taken by Prince Napoleon to induce the Czar to visit Paris," says a Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels, "is this: Alexander II. is said to have replied that he had promised the Emperor of the French and Queen Victoria to visit France and England, and that he hoped to be able to perform his promise next Spring."

On the 23d ult. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe received a deputation of the British residents at Constantinople. In thanking them for the compliment paid him, he said that his stay at Constantinople would be but of short duration, and then went on *to speak in praise of his successor.*

The Russian envoy remained at Tien-tsin at last advices. A large number of Russian ships and steamers were in the vicinity of, or on their way to, the Pei-ho.

Lieutenant Maury is announced to lecture before the Cleveland Library Association on the Atlantic Telegraph. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Bayard Taylor are to speak before the same Society.

The marriage of the Duke of Malakoff was to have been celebrated on the 18th inst., and on the 14th the bride and groom would repair to London.

The venerable John Vandenhoff begins his farewell appearances in Liverpool with *Julius Cæsar* and ends with *Cardinal Wolsey*.

Miss Lander, the fiction sculptress, has returned to Italy with a portfolio filled with orders.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

THE PACIFIC AT ST. JOHNS.

A New Atlantic Telegraph Company.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.

Interesting from India and China.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Unchanged—Consols 94¼@94¾.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines.—Filed Oct. 21 7 P.M.]

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Pacific*, Capt. W. C. Comstock, has arrived at this port, from Galway at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and telegraphic advices of the same were forwarded to this port.

The screw-steamship *Europa*, from New-York on the 29th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th inst.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, from New-York on the 29th ult., arrived at Cowes on the 9th inst.

The corporation of Limerick had obtained a project for a transatlantic line between France and America.

The continental gale has done considerable damage to shipping in the German Ocean. Several wrecks and loss of life are reported, but no American vessels are mentioned.

The new Company for completing the Great Eastern has been delayed in its organization by the non-attendance of the Directors of the old Company to complete the necessary forms.

France exempts from navigation dues for twelve-year cargoes of corn, flour, rye and vegetables.

The two French men-of-war have arrived at Lisbon.

The Paris *Presse* publishes the correspondence between the United States Minister to Nicaragua and the Foreign Minister of that Republic, touching the conventions of Frank Belly. The American Minister declares that no arrangement of Mr. Belly shall be recognized or executed to the detriment, contrary to the just rights acquired by American citizens, and that the liberal policy resulting from the Transit Treaty of November last, shall be constantly maintained. The Nicaraguan Minister states that his Government wishes only for justice and to right; it desires friendly relations with the United States, but declares the Transit Question of no value, because the route was not opened at the stipulated period. M. Belly appealed to the Continental Treaty for protection, and Lord Malmesbury, in a letter to M. Belly, tells him that the stipulation of that treaty will, in his own opinion, apply to his affairs, if it is carried out.

The Bank of Frankfort has again advanced its rate of discount, making it five per cent.

The cholera is said to have carried off eighty people at Moscow.

The Calcutta mail of Sept. 9 reached Suez on the 16 inst. The news is unimportant. The Calcutta produce market was steady, and the import market brisk. Money was easy. Tonnage abundant. Exchange was 2s. 1d.@2s. 1¼d.

Hong Kong advices are to Aug. 26. Affairs in Canton were satisfactory. In punishing the late outrage at Namtou, Gen. Van Straubenzee, with 800 men, sacked and burned the place.

The troubles at Ningpo continued.

Trade at Hong Kong was dull. Exchange 4s. 10¾@4s. 11.

The Shanghae markets were dull. Exchange 4s. 11¼@4s. 11¾.

Commercial Intelligence.
BY TELEGRAPH TO BOSTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Oct. 12—5 P.M.

The sales of Cotton during Saturday and Monday were 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed steady.

Messrs. Crabb & Rowe say the market closed firm, and advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market had been quiet since the departure of the *Europa*, and prices of all articles are nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef is dull. Pork is dull. Bacon dull. Lard quiet. Tallow is but little inquired and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar is quiet. Coffee very quiet, but firm. Tea firm. Ashes quiet both for Pots and Pearls. Rosin Com—All descriptions slightly lower.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Monday, Oct. 11—P. M.

Flour is quiet. Wheat firm. Spirits closed heavily. Corn is firm. Tea is firm. Rice is dull. Tallow has slightly declined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed to-day at 95¼@95¾ for money, and 95¼@95¾ for account.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alleged Violation of American Passports by France—Important Land-Office Decision—Balance in the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Dispatches have been received from Mr. Wheaton, United States Minister to France, including a correspondence with that Government relative to a supposed violation of our passports. The position of Mr. Wheaton is not sustained here. The main question has been long settled. For a Frenchman subject to leave his country without permission and without having served a regular time in the army, (my reference" against the laws of France which that country has an undoubted right to punish wherever the offender is found within her territory. A passport from another power is no protection under such circumstances, and Mr. Wheaton will be so informed.

General Rosas, Mexican Minister, is to be married to a Washington belle upon his return to the United States. In a letter just received the General says he has been unable as yet to enter Mexico, and the period of his return is uncertain.

Colonel Lecompte has abandoned the Sioux-ux project, and is expected here daily.

An exciting contest has been ended in the General Land Office. The grant land claims of Holland and Brown has been rejected by Commissioner Wilcoxen, and the title to the town site of Portland City, Oregon, confirmed to the authorities of that town. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was nearly nine millions of dollars. The amount of the week's receipts was $702,000; the amount of the drafts paid $1,700,000, and the amount of the drafts issued $1,600,000—a reduction of $100,000.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has communicated to the Governor of Missouri two patents, amounting in the aggregate to 91,000 scrips, for swamp lands coming to that State under the provisions of the act of 1850. The Commissioner has also rendered the important decision favoring the title to the site of Portland City, Oregon, that the entry by the municipal authorities is in conformity with the law of 1850, and confirming the claims of Gener, Lovejoy, Chadwick and Cowan.

News Weird Ordered in the Case of Cangemi.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 21.

In the case of The People vs. Cangemi, the Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court and ordered a new trial.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey in Session.

Newark, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey is in session at the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark. The Rev. Dr. Hageman, of New-York, has been chosen Moderator, and the Rev. O. H. Jennings, T. S. Hastings and John Chambers, Clerks. The Synod will continue in session for several days. This Synod embraces the nine Presbyteries of New-York, the Third of Hudson, Long Island and North River, New-York, and the Fourth of Brooklyn, Newark, Rockaway and Montrose. It has two Hundred and twenty-

THE GREAT MORAN FIGHT.—To-day is the last day of October before the first annual meeting of the Association of the Incorporated Brood of Bloods, which meeting is to take place on Monday, November 1st. Wednesday at next week, on the Hoboken (New Jersey) Course, Long Island. Over two hundred names have been entered for the prizes, which are from $10 to $500. This Association is the only Blood Association for a Club-house in existence. It is also the only Blood Association which is not a Social Club. Its objects are purely sanguinary. Its members are all Bloods, and this is the only Blood Association which is to be erected in this country.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PARK AVENUE.—The City is left so entirely destitute of Engines, by reason of their being all engaged at the fire in Park avenue, that it is considered highly dangerous to leave the city in its present condition. Two Engines are said to be on their way from Philadelphia, and will arrive in a week or ten days. Two hook-and-ladder companies have been ordered from Boston, and will be here in a month. Two hose companies have been ordered from Baltimore, and will arrive in a week. Two hose companies have been ordered from Albany, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Washington, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Richmond, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Charleston, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Mobile, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from New Orleans, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Galveston, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Chicago, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Cincinnati, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Pittsburgh, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Cleveland, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Detroit, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Milwaukee, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Minneapolis, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from St. Paul, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Duluth, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Superior, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Ashland, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Bayfield, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from La Pointe, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Madeline Island, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Washington Island, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Rock Island, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Davenport, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Muscatine, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Burlington, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Keokuk, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Fort Madison, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Nauvoo, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Commerce, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Quincy, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Alton, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from East St. Louis, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Belleville, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Lebanon, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Mascoutah, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Centreville, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Cahokia, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Prairie du Rocher, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Kaskaskia, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Chester, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Sparta, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Ottawa, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Peru, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from La Salle, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Princeton, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Mendota, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Dixon, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Rock Island, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Davenport, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Muscatine, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Burlington, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Keokuk, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Fort Madison, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Nauvoo, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Commerce, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Quincy, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Alton, and will be here in a week. 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Two companies have been ordered from Princeton, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Mendota, and will be here in a week. Two companies have been ordered from Dixon, and will be here in a week.

A quick fat $1,000 look, place to Washington Market, on Monday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and keep your eye on it. Any one detaining it will be shot.

Post-Office Department,
Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1856.

Sir: I am instructed by the President to inform you that your resignation as Postmaster at St. Louis is not accepted.

Yours, &c.,
H. F. P.

Letters from the Postmaster-General to Mr. Postmaster.

Lost—Between the Post Office and Mr. Bleecker's house, on Monday, a pocket-book containing $1,000 in bank-notes, and other valuable papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Post Office, or at Mr. Bleecker's house, No. 10 Bleecker-st.

Lost—Yesterday, on Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones sts.,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIENCED NURSE, who can be highly recommended from her last place, where she lived 5 years. Call at No. 128 Mercer-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., between Church-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, a situation in a small private family; can be seen at present with her last employer, where she has lived 2 years. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., between Church-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call at No. 149 Mercer-st., between Houston and Prince-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, by a respectable young woman who has lived in the last place 2 years. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., between Church-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; can be highly recommended for her last place. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., between Church-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the washing and ironing; is able to do the latter well. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., between Church-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the washing and ironing; is able to do the latter well. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., between Church-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; can be highly recommended for her last place. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., between Church-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the washing and ironing; is able to do the latter well

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THEIR OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS AND CHECKING OF BAGGAGE IS NOW LOCATED AT THE DEPOT, FOOT OF DUANE-ST., NORTH RIVER, WHERE ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE TICKETS OR CHECK BAGGAGE WILL PLEASE APPLY. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN N. ABEEL, Secretary. New-York, Oct. 25, 1855.

**NOTICE

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Presiding Clerk in the Chair.

The following were reported from the Committees for the better regulation of the Fire Department, with a recommendation that the same be adopted :

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to purchase, for the use of the Department, a new hose-carriage, to be stationed at the engine-house in Spring-street, near Mercer-street, in place of the present hose-carriage at that station, which is worn out and unfit for use.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to purchase, for the use of the Department, a new hose-carriage, to be stationed at the engine-house in Grand-street, near Centre-street, instead of the present hose-carriage at that station, which is worn out and unfit for use.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to purchase, for the use of the Department, a new hose-carriage, to be stationed at the engine-house in Hudson-street, near Canal-street, instead of the present hose-carriage at that station, which is worn out and unfit for use.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to purchase, for the use of the Department, a new hose-carriage, to be stationed at the engine-house in Mercer-street, near Prince-street, instead of the present hose-carriage at that station, which is worn out and unfit for use.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to purchase, for the use of the Department, a new hose-carriage, to be stationed at the engine-house in Bleecker-street, near Mercer-street, instead